tains the strength of the sufferer, while endicating the cause of his

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescrip tion of one of the best female physicisms and nurses in the Unite States, and has been used for over 30 years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It rolleves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, und, by giving rest and health to the the child, comforts the mother.

LEVETT'S CELEBRATED AROMATIC SWIRTENIA-For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth, giving firmtess and Tone to the Gums, imparting Sweetness to the Breath, and affording a delight fully retreshing feeling to the Mouth. For sale by all Druggists and Faccy Goods dealers; also by DEMAS BANKS & Co., McKesson &

No form of dyspepsia can resist the curative influ one of Brokenes. It revolutionizes the digestive functions and re-enforces all the powers of life. Though the health may have beet broken down for years, and the constitution apparently ruined BIORRERS will restore the invalid to his or her original vigor. Depot No. 28 Dey et. Sold by all druggists.

A .- " FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS," is an adage most applicable to Manapan's Carminative Street. Daily the facts are brought to our notice that this preparation has never falled to re-leve and cure every case of dysentery and diarries. Price, \$1. De-

pol, No. 437 Broadway. LEAVETT'S SWIETENIA.

ing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gems, imparting aweetness to the breath, and offering a driightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it care you will use no other. Deput. No. 32 Flatt-st.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRM AND BURGLAR SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' SAFES.

MARYEN & Co., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

CUSHING'S BELLOGNON, for CORNS and BUNIONS. In its todare innocent, in its properties radically carative, and is prepared for immediate up lication. Sold by all Druggists. F. C. Walls a Co., Wholesale Aren's.

AGENTS WANTED in every county to sell

COLTON'S EUROPEAN WAR MAPS. The best publishes. (See advertisement.) Liberal inducement offered. G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., No. 172 William st., N. Y.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Dr. Toblas's Venetar Lineer, for the care of Dysentery, Croup, Choice, Golic, Rheumation, Ac. No one should be without this value remode. Every bottle is warranted. Soil by all the Drugista. Depot. No. 36 Courtland: at., New-York. Price, 40 and 30 cents.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock sinch."—[" Juege's Separt" at the " liand Pork Trial."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods.

No. 508 Breadway.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. The "best" free to seldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,593 Chestaut st., Phila.; Astor pl., N. Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid franchisest implayment of his materials.

DYSPEPSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indiges-

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures Warst cases solicited. Call and em. Eintheon part of thoshvenience. V

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND AGES, SUPPORTERS, LC.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Venez-et. Lady attendant.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the inguesti. Sold by Russyon, No. 10 Aster House, and di Carries Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. Il negatives registered. B. A. Luwis, No. 100 Chathamet., N. Y.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best athe world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 500 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

Howr Sewing Machine Company. -Elias Howe, THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE EVER KNOWN TO 100 IS RETURNED GREAT RESUMATIC REMEDY. Tell your afflicted

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR. The Austrian dispatches which claimed a repulse of the Prussian armies and their withdrawal to Silesia and Saxony, were soon contradicted by stirring events. On the 29th of June, the Prussians stormed the town of Gitschip, and comgrate. This victory secured the junction of the two Prussian rmies, against which Benedek concentrated the whole of the Austrian and the Saxon forces. Together the contending forces numbered neward of 600,000 men. A great and decisive battle was fought on the 3d of July at Ludows, in which the Austrians were totally defeated, losing no less than 14,000 prisoners. They immediately sent in a flag of truce,

Austria, after this crushing defeat, agreed to cede Venetia to the Emperor of France, asking his mediation. Napoleon at once communicated with the belligerents, and proposed an armistice. The replies of Italy and Prussia to this proposition

FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Derby had, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in forming a Ministry, and immediately after the marriage of the Princess Helens, which was to take place on the 5th inst. the members would enter upon the duties of their office. We give elsewhere brief sketches of the new Ministers. The Reform agitation was spreading, and a mammoth of

air meeting had been held on Sunday. The Prince of Wales had been thrown from his horse, but received no serious injury. The Great Eastern, with the Atlantic Cable on board, had left for Valentia. The Minntanomah had gone to Challourg.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gon. Sherman was formally received at the City Hall, Bos on, on Saturday, and subsequently by the Governor of the State House. To-day there will be a grand recention in Fancuti Hall and to-morrow the General will take his departure for New-Hampshire to attend the commencement of Dartmouth

The bondsmen of Head Center Stephens, in the suit of P. H. Sensot, at Boston on Saturday, surrendered the latter to the sonstable, and he was committed to jail. Late in the evening other securities were procured, and he was released.

An extensive iron foundry, a machine shop and three dwelltag houses were burned in Concord, N. H., on Friday. Loss. The loss by the burning of the Cincinnati Academy of Music

is greater than at first supposed, being \$65,000.

The Plasterers' Convention adjourned at Philadelphia, or

turday, to meet at Baltimore on the 2d Monday in July, The little craft "Red, White and Bine" was spoken on the

11th inst., 35 miles east by south from Barnegat. The Baptist Convention of Louisiana has taken decided steps to educate the orphan children of soldiers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

On Friday night, Ferdinand Gries, a German, aged 19, was discovered while attempting to rob the bird-cage manufactory of J. Maxheimer. No. 144 Grand-st., which had been entered by means of false keys. Officer Campbell of the Fourteenth Precinct was informed, and searched the premises for the burglar, whom he found secreted in an out-house. Gries made a desperate resistance, firing repeatedly at the officer, but was finally secured and committed for trial, bail being

Our grand total of subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, collected in this city and Brooklyn up to aturday evening, foots up. \$101,347,14, divided thus; New \$37.347,14; Brooklyn, \$14,000. Judge Ingraham has delivered a lengthy opinion in the

Board of Health and Washington Market case. The injunction restraining the Board from interfering with the stands is

A list of the Italian, Austrian and Prussian vessels at pres ent in this port shows that Italy has 32, Prussia 28, and Aus.

fria 2, making a total tunnage of 25,000 tuns.

Jacob Wagner and Charles Bouchy, aged 18, of No. 71 Bank-st., were drowned while bathing on Friday evening. A Frenchman named Mitchien, suffering from temporary aberration of mind, of No. 65 Greenwich-st., and a young man named David Hall, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday-the for mer by leaping from his bed-room window, and the latter by taking arsenic.

Gold opened at 152 and closed at 1524, after selling at 1524 on Satur. day. The sales of Governments were not large, but prices for all de-grisptions were well supported. In State stocks and Railway mort-gages little done. Bank stocks were firm. After the sall and upon the street full prices were paid for the whole list. Money is abund-

and tours are made in special cases at 4 per cent. In commercial paper to material change. Best names pass at 55 per cent, and good at 6 0 64 per cent.

Mr. Niblack of Indiana has reported to the House a bill which raises the pay of Members of Congress and reduces the present outrageous mileage. We sincerely but doubtfully hope it may be defeated. We readily admit that the present compensation of Members is moderate; but it is entirely their own fault. Had they taken steps last December to secure an early Resumption of Specie Payments, their pay would have been just about fifty per cent more than it is: they chose to leave the Currency debased, and they have no right to additional payment. Let us get back to National solvency before increasing any salaries; if we do n't, their augmention will prove an obstacle to Re-

But the most scandalous feature of Mr. Niblack's chme is this - while it increases the pay of the Members of THIS Congress, its reduction of Mileage only takes effect on the NEXT Congress! We beg some honest Member to call the Yeas and Nays on this feature especially, and let us see how many will put themselves on record as its justifiers.

Rarely a debate takes place in Congress without something in the nature of a personal reflection. Congress, if earnest, let us hope is too bonest to be continually recriminative. The bill to authorize the construction of railroad bridges over the Mississippi, with several amendments, one of which reserves the right to Congress to cause the removal of obstructions to the free navigation of the river, was debated at length, and, in spite of some unnecessary strictures of Mr. Hogan of Missouri, was passed.

A telegram lately printed in a cotemporary paper makes it appear that the Equal Rights Association of Georgia, under conduct of Gen. Tillson, have condemned the course of Captain Bryant of The Loyal Georgian, in defending the loyal living and dead. The that this is not the case. Capt. Bryant and The Loyal Georgian have been indorsed.

The bill to lease mineral lands has been vigorously opposed by Senator Conness, but is still unsettled. The opposition to the Northern Pacific Railroad took expressive shape in Mr. Sherman's statement that the road which had already received 47,000,000 of acres of land on promise to build its line, now asks Government to give it \$122,571,600 on the insufficient security of one half the granted lands.

In advance of the other newspapers, we gave in our paper of July 3 the majority and minority report of the Committee on the case of Messrs. Rousseau and Grinnell. We have only reproduced the appended resolutions. Those of the majority, it seems to us, are conceived in the fairest spirit; but the House has not yet quieted the matter.

We make upon our Eighth page the important pullication of the Tax bill, just signed by the President, the essential features of which will receive close attention. On our Third page are presented official lists of Incomes in the Fifth and Seventh Internal Revenue Districts of the City. Both these matters claim remark.

The resolution, as introduced into the Senate from the House, for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Retrenchment, was amended by Mr. Anthony so as to provide for an inquiry into the method of appointments, and the retention of appointees during good behavior. The Senate wisely adopted the amendment and the resolution.

Mr. Conkling has been sustained by the House Committee in his attitude toward Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry, and, furthermore, is exonerated from

PEACE IN EUROPE-PERHAPS. Scarcely has the great war in Europe begun in earnest before we hear of direct overtures of peace. It is no secret that the Emperor of the French has only been waiting the ripe moment to intervene; but the sudden submission of Austria to the terms foreshadowed in the late letter of Napoleon to M. Drouyn L' Huys, and read to the pelled the Austrians to fall back to Josephstadt and Koenig. French legislative corps anticipates even the forward attitude of France, and will take the world by sur prise. A battle, exceeding in its losses and importance any that has yet taken place, was fought between the Astrians and Prussia, at Sudowa, in Bohemia, the 3d of July. No details of this conflict have been received, but enough is known to make it plain that a final and decisive disaster has befallen the Austrians, and a crowning victory gained by the armies of Prussia. That 14,000 Austrians have been taken prisoners is the brief epitome of all that we know of the fight; but it is ample hint that the army of the Kaiser, Francis Joseph and Marshal Benedek have sustained an unexpected and crushing blow. Our dispatches state that this defeat has at once resolved the Austrian Emperor's acceptance of the mediation of Napoleon, the principal terms of which have been fixed for months, and are a bargain ready made. Austria, claiming to have vindicated her honor by the victory at Custozza, offers to surrender her rights to Venetia in exchange for the pacification of Germany, and her salvation from further loss and failure.

> What this diplomacy means is clearly apparent. To place Venetia at the disposal of the Emperor is to take the first step toward its restoration to Italy. Venetia ceded to Napoleon is gained for Italy; and thus the work which was before the Italians-before the regular army, led by their gallant King, and the brave Volunteers, headed by the noble Garibaldiwill be consummated more quickly, if not more surely, than it would have been, ultimately, through the efforts of their ardent patriotism. It will be strange if through Napoleon's instrumentality-although not in the way in which he originally contemplated-Italy should be made free and become united "from the Alps to the Adriatic."

> It is not known what the exact results of this war will be. At the time this is written the news is too vague to be understood in all its bearings. If the Emperor of the French has really commanded peace, then we have one of the most inexplicable views of his inexplicable policy. Not a word about the Rhine provinces. Not a threat against Belgium, which seemed to tremble in the anticipation of French annexation. Not a word about Schleswig or Holstein, nor about the German Confederation so sternly dissolved by the inexorable Bismark. Austria has the glory-Italy the gain of the war. The doomed empire of the Hapsburg like the milk-white limb is not yet to die. What has Prussia gained? Only a battle? If so then has Bismark played a great game for a small stake indeed.

In cases of cholera the Board of Health is doing an and almost every State. And we should soon be admirable work. Wherever the poison manifests | making it cheaper than now, because of the certainty

vards, cess-pools, cellars and vaults-are thoroughly disinfected. The diarrheal death-rate of last week, however, demands that this mode of treatment be extended to some districts. They are all known to the Board, and the Sanitary Superintendent may name the exact block where disinfecting agents are needed. The gutters, the sewers, the houses where the decomposition takes place which fills the air with putridity may all be named in five minutes, and reached almost as readily. An expenditure of \$20,000 will, during the coming week, save hundreds of lives. It is a large sum, but we do not now care to calculate the value even of one life. It is sacred even in the humble and bad; and when it may be preserved, the cost never should be calculated in dollars

TO CONGRESS:

Congress has virtually decided to adjourn on Monday next; and we entreat the Members not to separate without doing something to turn the Balance of Trade now heavily against us. Speculate as you may about Protection and Free Trade or Specie and Paper Currency, you can't believe it wholesome and wise for a great nation like ours, in a time of profound peace and general thrift, to be buying goods by the Millions' worth from other nations and paying for them in bills drawn on posterity, bearing heavy gold interest, yet sold for two-thirds of their face. Yet that is exactly what this country is now doing on a very large scale. With no more Wheat grown this year than will make our Bread-with no Beef or Mutton or Wool to spare-with very little of this year's product to send abroad save Cotton, and not half a full crop of that-we are importing Foreign Products at the rate of Four Hundred Millions of Dollars in Gold per annum, while all that we can spare for export be-Secretary of the Association telegraphs to assure us side Specie and Bonds will not return us Three Hundred Millions. How long, think you, O statesmen! that this can go on?

Contract the Currency-Increase the Tariff-these are the obvious, the only ways wherein Government can interfere to remedy the disorder. Contract, so as to reduce prices, that more of our Produce may go out -Protect, so that less of Foreign Products may come in. The naked fact that we are paying for goods with bills drawn against the industry of our children (badly shaved at that) affords ample reason for both Currency Contraction and Tariff Enkancement. When the passage of the House Tariff seemed possible, the premium on gold tended downward; since that bill was postponed by the Senate, that premium tends stiffly upward. It stood at 487 on Tuesday evening last; it closed at 524 on Saturday.

Gentlemen in Congress! we pray you not to adjourn without doing something to check the outward flow of Government bonds bearing six per cent, interest in gold, and sold in Europe for 30 to 35 per cent. below their nominal value. We wish you would both contract the Currency and increase the Tariff: we pray you not to leave Washington without doing one or the other! And, if any measure which may seem partial, inadequate, merely palliative, should be presented, we entreat every champion of National Solvency and Home Industry to give it a hearty support. Make it better if you can; but vote for any thing that tends to diminish, if but by a fraction, the inundation of our country with Foreign Goods and Foreign Debt.

SENATOR GRIMES ON IMPORT DUTIES AND PRICES.

Mr. Grimes of Iowa, in urging the Senate to postpone to next December the consideration of the House Tariff bill, sees fit to say:

"I think it will be some time before we shall be able to bring the people of the North-West up to the beine that it is to their advantage to increase the duity on steel—an essential to their very existence and prosperity—in percent. I don't believe you can convince the people of my State that it will be to their advantage to put a duty on what is so necessary to the devel-opment of their State as lumber, without which they cannot make their farms productive—to not on lumber a duity of 81 per

- If Mr. Grimes had seen fit to tell us how the rates of duty on Iron are increased "\$10 to \$50 per tun," when the entire duty on Pig Iron by that bill of their official position. They are in power, without is \$9 per tun, while railroad bars pay but \$15, and being backed by the public sentiment of the country the average rate on Bar is certainly not above \$25, and not increased by even \$10; and if he had shown ns how a duty of \$3-or even \$30-per thousand feet on Lumber could increase, by even the smallest fraction of a cent, the cost of that article to the people of Iowa-who never did and never will buy or use any imported lumber-we might have felt a respect for his candor if not for his wisdom. But let that pass.

The evident design of Mr. Grimes is to diffuse or to strengthen the impression that any addition to a duty on Imports naturally increases by so much the price of the home-made article which rivals the imported article thus taxed. This current assumption of Free Traders we have a thousand times refuted: Mr. by public opinion, they had each time but a brief Grimes ignores all refutations, and talks exactly as though no word in favor of Protection had ever been uttered. He compels us wonderingly to ask, How could Mr. Grimes have supported Clay against Polk | that they are deficient in the qualities that constitute in 1844 7

In that year, Gulian C. Verplanck separated from well known convictions. The case is otherwise with its support, can expect a long lease of Mr. Grimes.

Suppose Congress were now to increase the duty on throughout our country? Is there one man in the distrust of the people, of contempt for the Senate, or in Iowa, who believes that the price of Iron would be increased even 100 per cent.? And if vastly inferior order to the nobles and squirearchy there be not a man on earth who believes this, why and plutocracy of the country, still exists in an should a U. S. Senator talk as though it were un- intense form, and is still capable of the most offens doubted?

But make the increase of price consequent on such an enhancement of duty what you will-25, 50, 75, 100, or even 200 per cent .- the higher you place it, the more certainly and intensely do you stimulate the production of American Iron in every section and of by this duty that the average profit on making Pig Iron would be \$5 and that on Bar Iron and Rails \$10 per tun, then it is as inevitable as that water will run down hill that the American product of Iron would be rapidly doubled-quadrupled, even-until the price had fallen so low as to afford no greater profit to iron-making than to other branches of industry. There is no mystery in iron-making; orebeds are more abundant than oyster-beds; millions of

acres of good Iron ore can be bought for \$21 up to \$10 per are. Our carpenters, stone-masons, diggers, lumbermen, &c., would have a few busy weeks in putting up new furnaces and rolling-mills or fixing up old ones; but, within four months from the passage of the act, we should be making American Iron beyond the wants of the country-making it in every section and stock houses made up their recognite reads at 500 per seat | itself in its incipient stages, the premises houses, and took houses made up their recognite reads to bromen, att in good health, has just arrived.

London?

a total wreck. The Bremen

embark in the business who have hitherto stood aloof

Is there any puzzle in this? Does any man doubt that newspapers (for instance,) are sold cheaper in New-York-quality and outlay considered-than they would or could be if British journals received by each steamer might rival and supplant American journals exactly as British Iron or Calico, Hardware of Linens, rival and supplant those of American origin We firmly believe that American journals are at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper than they could be produced in the face of just such a foreign competition as American Iron and Cloth are compelled to endure.

The Crisis in the Cabinet.

Resignation of Attorney-Gen-

for Postmaster-General.

The Correspondence Between Gov. Den-

nison and the President.

Rumors in Regard to Secretaries Har-

lan and Stanton.

Faint Hopes of a Revised Tariff Bill

Proceedings of the Union Caucus on

Saturday.

The Crisis in the Cabinet.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPRED.

Mr. Speed, as was anticipated, has formally ten-

dered to the President his resignation as Attorney-General.

His letter of resignation, which has been seen by several, is

especially caustic upon "my policy." It covers his objections

to President Johnson's entire political course, which is leading

him so capidly into the Democratic party of the North, and

into the arms of the unrepentant leaders of the Rebellion in

Attorney Gen. Speed has written a scathing letter to the

Randall Club here, in which he denounces the proposed Phila-

delphia Convention as a Rebel Copperhead concern, which

SECRETARIES HARLAN AND STANTON.

Secretary Harlan is ready to go at any time but

may not resign for several days, while the course of Secretary

Stanton is more uncertain, although he is as unsatisfied as any

THE NOMINATION FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The President on Saturday sent to the Senate the

nomination of A. W. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster

General, to be Postmaster-General, vice Gov. Dennison, re-

signed. The nomination was referred to the Post-Office Com-

CABINET CANDIDATES.

Judge Stansbury of Ohio is mentioned as a successor

to Attorney-General Speed. He is the most prominent caudi-

date. It will be remembered that he is the reported author of

Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi is in town. Cabinet makers

have his name down on the slate as Secretary Harlan's suc-

ceasor. The unreconstructed patriots of the South demand

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DENNISON.

The speeches made yesterday, when Mr. Dennison parted

THE TARIFF.

An effort was made, yesterday and to-day, to

building up a wall against the excessive importations of

etained. But this partial legislation cannot be got through

FALSE REPORT CONCERNING SECRETARY HARLAN.

A report is in circulation, and has found its way

epublican caucus, in which he elaborately detailed conversa.

nembers of Congress to remain in perpetual session: but ther

THE UNION CAUCUS.

The Union members of the Senate caucused yester-

In the evening a caucus of the two houses was held. A res-

dution was offered by Mr. Washburne of Illinois as the

The resolution was then adopted, after striking out a re-

commendation ithat the House meet hereafter at II o'clock.

several speeches were made, among others one by Mr. Sher-

The Joint Committee on Adjournment appointed at the last

Notwithstanding the Republican cancus last night, by 20

JOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1866.

of the others in his disapproval of the President's course.

will bring the country to ruin.

mittee, as is usual in such cases.

the Veto Message of the Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

eral Specd.

We happened to pass two or three days, some ten or twelve years ago, in Iowa City, then the capital of the State whereof Mr. Grimes (if we mistake not) was Governor. From morning till night, farmer from the surrounding country were coming in with great wagons piled high with Indian Corn, which they were trying to sell for fifteen cents per bushel, payable in the vilest shinplasters that ever diffused cu taneous disorders. Some of them found customers in the course of the day; others, we believe, had to take their grain home again. Yet Iowa City, beside being a State capital, was then in unbroken railroad communication with the Atlantic, and was but 60 miles from Mr. Calhoun's "inland sea," the Mississippi.

Now does any man live who believes that those farmers would not have been greatly benefited by the transfer to their State of Pittsburg, of Lowell and Newark, even with a Tariff of 100 per cent. on every metal or fabric brought into the country? Who doubts that they would not only have obtained more money, but more Iron, Hardware and Cloth, for their crops, after such transfer than they did before? Or (to put the same truth in another light) who doubts that the soil of Iowa would have been worth more per acre after such transfer than before it?

Of course, we understand that our view of this matter is pronounced narrow, antiquated, selfish, short-sighted, &c., &c., by those who consider the denizens of the Five Points and the Georgia "crackers" far more enlightened with regard to Political Economy than the farmers of Vermont and of Western New-York; but of all the painful surprises of the last quarter of a century, few have equaled that of finding ourselves so widely at variance on this subject with such men as Messrs. Grimes and Kasson of Iowa.

THE CABINET.

The Cabinet crisis continues, and the members who do not agree with the Presidential policy are resigning. Mr. Speed retired on Saturday, and took the occasion to roundly censure the President's policy in reference to the Convention at Philadelphia, and the general manner of the "reconstruction" of the South. Mr. Speed's letter is said to be quite interesting and emphatic, and we are anxious to see it in print.

Mr. Harlan has not yet formally resigned, but it is known that his place is at the disposal of the Preside at and that he will go at any time.

Mr. Stanton has given no indication of his intentions, but it is presumed that he will go with the

Gov. Randall of Wisconsin has been nominated for Postmaster-General. Mr. Stansberry of Ohio, it is rumored, will succeed Mr. Speed, and Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi will prob-

ably be Mr. Harlan's successor. -These are among the many rumors that we find floating upon the wind, and we give them for what

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY. After a seven years' exclusion from office, the Torics have once more succeeded in securing the reins of

power. Lord Derby has managed, not without great one of the seats in the Cabinet, and Sharkey is their available difficulty, to construct a Cabinet, confining his selection to men of his own party. He made overtures it CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND would seem to both Whigs and Liberals, but failed in inducing any one of either party to join the new Administration. The present government is, therefore, Sin: I have the honor to leader you herewith my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General, to take effect upon your netifying me of its acceptance. In this withdrawing from the Cabinet, it is proper to say that I do so chiefly because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which I approve, and the movement for the Constitution, which I approve, and the protection of the Union Republican party, and conviction that upon its permanent control of the Covernment depend, in a large measure, the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit of my holding an equivocal attitude in respect to it. purely Tory; for although Lord Stanley has occasionally manifested something like Liberal tendencies, yet he has always proved himself faithful to "his father's party," and the part he took in the recent debate on the Reform bill shows that he is not lacking in hereditary loyalty to the Tory banner. Lord Derby's Ministry occupies a strange, an anomalous, position. The Tories have not succeeded to power by beating their opponents in a Assuring you of my personal regard and appreciation of the uniform courtesy I have received from you, I am, very respectfully yours, &c.,

To the President. fair fight. A fortuitous combination of circumstances, and the liberal use of questionable party stratagems, EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sin: Your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, tendered in your letter of the 11th, is hereby accepted. Fully appreciating your kind assurances of personal regard, I am, very truly and respectfully, yours.

ANDER JOHNSON. have helped them to office. And as they have nothing to congratulate themselves upon as to the means by which they obtained the victory, so they have little to encourage their hopes as to the stability To Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON, Washington, D. C. -without, in fact, being in accord with that sent with the officers and Clerks of the Department, show that the ment. They represent ideas and principles in politic which are becoming more and more unpopular with cood him and himself, are of the most friendly character, and that each concedes to the other a large degree of private worth the masses in England. And although they are strong in the House of Lords, they are decidedly in a minority in the House of Commons. Taking all these things into account, it may be safely predicted that Lord Derby impress members of both Houses with a sense of the necessity is doomed to meet the same fate this time which b experienced in 1852, and again in 1859. At the goods from the seat of war in Europe, by passing a temporary former period he held office for about ten months, and abortive. The endeavor to save the Free List in the postponed bill will probably also be fruitless. It is understood that Mr. at the latter for eighteen months. For the last fifteen years the Tories have not enjoyed power for quite Biugham of Ohio will move, as an amendment to the Ways three years in all. The chances of political warfare and Means bill, to-morrow, that the duties on wool, in the sus-pended bill, be added to the administrative clauses which are have twice given them place, but, unsupported tenure of office. We believe it will be so the House, of course again; -and why? It is not that they are lacking in administrative aptitude and skill. It is not into print, that Secretary Harlan wrote a letter to the late real statesmanship. It is not that, so far as intel tions which took place in the Cabinet, and advised the Radical lectual ability and oratorical power are concerned, the Whig party, with which he had for ten years | they are unable to cope with their opponents and hold | is the best authority for stating, by request of the friends of that gentleman, that he wrote no letter and had no communi acted, and went over to Polk, substantially on the their ground in the Parliamentary arena. But it is ground now taken by Mr. Grimes. But Mr. Ver- because they are wanting in that without which, in gation with the caucus. planck was a life-long, earnest Free Trader; he acted the present age, no government based on popular in perfect accordance with his antecedents and his suffrage, and looking to popular opinion for day afternoon, and agreed to recommend an adjournment sine die on Monday, the 21d inst. They also agreed not to press life-we mean genuine, - hearty sympathy the pending bill regulating appointments to office, preferring to leave that matter open till next December. with the people. The Tories - have given unimported Iron to 1,000 per cent., what would be the mistakable evidence, during the late debate on Renatural effect of that increase on the prices of Iron form, that the old aristocratic spirit of taste, of opinion of the meeting that Congress ought to adjourn on the 23d. Thaddens Stevens moved to lay it on the table, and made laboring classes as beings of a different and a long speech in which he fiercely denounced the policy of ive manifestations. These wanton and disgraceful attacks upon the industrial classes will not man (Ohio), who took strong ground against the President, ur ged harmonious action in the ranks of the Union party, and pre soon be forgotten. They are, indeed, already prodicted a great triumph in the Fall elections. He said, too, that ducing their effect, as witness the excited state of he did not believe the President could use his patronage in any popular feeling in London and the large towns of the way so as to defeat a single Union member of Congress North. The bitterness of feeling shown by the Tories eaucus, was of the opinion that Congress could not finish all every kind. If we may suppose the price so raised to such champions of popular rights as Gladstone the business before it in time to adjourn on the 23d inst. To and Bright has been-too noted as significant proof of this objection Mr. Sherman replied that he had made a careful innate hostility to popular interests, and the day of estimate of the work before both Houses, and was of the reckoning will be eagerly looked for. It is clear opinion that between now and the 231 inst. they have ample then that the new Derby Ministry will have but a brief existence-too brief to enable them to do much majority expressed their desire for an adjournment sine die on mischief, or seriously to imperil the good cause whose to-morrow week, and will exert themselves to that end, it is not certain it will take place on the 23d, as a number of the progress they have succeeded in temporarily retarding.

working men in both houses connected with important com-It is said that William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, mittees do not think so early a day practicable, but rather is to be appointed to the Cabinet, in place of Mr. about 10 days from this time. GENS. LOGAN AND BUTLER OPPOSED TO THE AD-Speed. Why don't the President send for Mr. Benjamin at once, whose address, we believe, is

From Galveston.

Gen. John A. Logan is here, and his friends intend to give him a serenade this wook. He will make a speech

strongly condemning the proposition to adjourn both House on the 23d, as dangerous to the peace and safety of the Gov GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, July 13, 1866.

The brig Olga, from New-York, with ice, hay and tar, went ashore while in charge of a pilot, last evening, and is Gen. Butler is also urging a prolongation of the session, men bark Fortune, with 167 passengers from

CONKLING AGT. FRY. The select committee appointed to investigate the | me

charges made by Roscoe Conkling of New York against Pra-yost-Marshal-General Pry, have reported the following reso-WASHINGTON

Resolved, That all the statements contained in the letter of General James is, Fry to the Hon, James G. Braine, a member of this House, bearing date the 27th of April, A. D. 1986, and which was read in this Hones on the 38th of April, A. D. 1986, in so far as such statements impute to the Hon Mooree Conking a member of this body, any criminal, illegal, unpatriotic, or otherwise improper conduct or more than the state of the procuring himself to be employed by the Government of the United States in the prosecution of military offences in the State of New York, in the management of such prosecutions, in taking compensation thereof, or in any other matter charged, are wholly without foundation in truth, and for their publication there were, in the judgment of this House, no facts connected with said prosecution farmishing either a pullistion or an excess Resolved. That Gen. Fry, an officer of the Government of the United States, and head of one of the Military Bareaus, in writing and entire the state of the continuent of the United States, and head of one of the Military Bareaus, in writing and entire the content of the Chief States, and head of one of the Military Bareaus, in writing and entire the content of the Chief States, and head of one of the Military Bareaus, in writing and entire the content of the Chief States, and head of one of the Bullitary Bareaus, in writing and entire the content of the Chief States, and head of one of the Bullitary Bareaus, in writing and the publication originating, as in the judgment of the House they did, in no misapprobassion of facts, but in the resentment and passion of such member and of this House, and his conduct in that regard merita and receives its unqualished desapprobassion.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Hon. A. W. Randall Nominated THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL. The Committee of Conference on the Diplomatio bill yesterday agreed to report a resolution striking out the appropriation for salary to the Minister Resident at Lisbon,

The senate was extremely dull, on Saturday, while it lasted andfit lasted only two hours. The Bankrupt bill was made special order for Monday, and the bill for the equalization of bounties was made the special order for Tuesday. The bill guaranteeing over a hundred millions of the stock of the Northern cific Railroad was taken up at one o'clock. Mr. Sherma amade a strong speech against it as involving an extravagant and needless ontlay at a time when it fought to be the policy of the Government to keep its expenses as low as possible, was so oppressive in the Senate Chamber that an adjournment was effected at two o'clock, after a short executive sea

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT. The President has approved the following named

bills declaratory of the law of bounty: bills decinatory of the law of boundy:

To amend the act making a grant of lend to the State of
Minnesota to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Pand
to Lake Superior, approved May 5, 1854; making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30,
1867; providing for making the town of Whitehall, New York,
a port of delivery, and relating to pilots and pilot regulations. Congress to Adjourn on the 23d Inst.

The Internal Revenue bill, which covers 151 large sheets of parchment, was presented to the President on Saturday, and received his approval. NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATR.

The Senate, in executive session, on Saturday, con-

firmed the nomination of John P. Foster, as Collector of Cuatoms for the District of Wilmington, N. C., and William W. Belknap to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Iowa. In Executive session on Saturday motions were entered to

reconsider the confirmations of Mesers. Harris and Cores-confirmed a few days before as Collectors of the First and Second Districts of Ohio. APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day:

A. W. Randall of Wisconsin to be Postmaster-General; R. Howlett, Secretary of Idaho Territory; Charles A. Harrington, Postmaster at Albion, N. Y.; Jos. B. Upham, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H. PERSONAL. Wm. R. Reed, one of Jeff. Davis's counsel, is at

Willard's Hotel. Rumor says that he aspires to the position vacated by Attorney-General Speed. Thos. A. Scott of Pennsylvania, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, was in the city to-day.

Green Clay Smith, recently confirmed as Governor of Moa tana, will leave Nebraska City on the 25th inst. for that Tor-

A. Heydecker has been recognized by the President as Conoil of Belgium, at Galveston, Texas. PINANCIAL. The receipts from customs at the ports of Boston,

Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the week ending on the 7th \$760,636

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, in the week ending July 14. are as follows: War Department... \$365,136 | Interior Department. \$147,516 Navy Department... 605,985 | St. 112,500

The amount of funds in the cash vaults at the close of Satur lay's business is shown below:

61,912,425 . 971,630,605 Total This shows a decrease since the publication of the last cekly statement of \$47,107,975.

The following correspondence has just been promul The following shows the amount of fractional currency printed shipped and redeemed during the week ending to-day: Printed, \$243,200; shipped, \$332,200; redeemed.

The securities held by Treasurer Spinner in trust for National banks to-day was as follows: As security for circulating notes, \$219,516,350; as security for deposits in banks designated as depositories, \$25,639,850.

Total, \$257,639,850.

The Kittanning National Bank of Kittanning Pa., was established last week with a capital of \$300,000, but without circulation. The total number of banks so far established under the National Banking and Currency act is 1,654, with a total circulation of \$284,566,675. The amount issued last week Was \$939,070.

NAMES OF OFFICERS BURIED AT COLD HARBOR. As numerous inquiries are made at the office of the United States Burial Corps for information concerning the publish the names of the commissioned officers whose remains

Union dead buried on the battle-fields of Cold Harbor, we have been identified and removed to the national cemetery at

that place.

C. S. Miller, Lient, Co. C., 27th Mich.; — Hill, Lient, 24 Me.; Samuel Saell, Lient, Co. K. 145th Pa.; Benjamin Y. Draper, ist Lient, 1st Delt.; J. G. Johnson, Lient, 56th N. Y.; James Knott, Lient, Co. L. 10th N. H.; — Wilcox Capt, 22d Mass.; D. Rassell, 2d Lient, Co. D. 10th N. H.; Harry Harwood, Lieut, Co. D. 2d N. H.; Benjamin Goodapeed, Capt, Co. D. 151st N. Y.; H. Hixon, Lieut, Co. A. 128th Onlog, Isaaa Flaone, Lieut, Co. D. 5st Pa.; E. Bently, Lieut, Co. L. 14th N. Y. H. A.; — Husset, Lieut, Co. A., 128th Onlog, Isaaa Flaone, Lieut, Co. A. 5st Pa.; E. Bently, Lieut, Co. B. 2d Vt.; Eev, G. W. Bartlett, 1st Me. Cav.; H. C. Miller, 1st Lieut, Co. A. 3d Vt.; Charles P. McLanghin, Lieut, Co. F. 128th Pa.; George W. Bibby, 1st Lieut, Co. C. 32d Mich.; J. B. Thompson, Lieut, 19th Mass.; John W. Beamish, Major 19th Pa.; James Hartley, 1st Lieut, Co. E., 122d Ohio, D. C. Haig, Lieut, Co. I., 45th Pa.; Thomas McClure, Lieut, Bat. L., 7th N. Y. Art.; John R.—, Lieut, Co. G., 57th N. J.; J. M. Shephard, Lieut, 6th N. H.; R. N. Cuimer, 2d Lieut, Co. F. 139th Pa.; Thomas Castham, Capt, Co. I., 7th N. Y. Art.; J. S. Kinleyside, Lieut, Co. E., 168th N. Y.; S. J. Evans, Lieut, Co. D., 65th Ohio; C. H. Potten, Lieut, 23th Mass.; M. W. Humphrey, 1st Lieut, Co. G., 55th N. H.; W. Direiv, 1st Lieut, Co. C., 8eth Pa.; R. P. Scott, Lieut, 188th Pa.; Thermas Capt, Co. E., 8th Ill.; M. Herman, Capt, Co. C., 188th Pa.; G. W. Garden, Capt, Co. I., 48th Pa.; Marian — 2d Lieut, 188th Pa.; G. W. Garden, Capt, Co. I., 84th Pa.; Marian — 2d Lieut, 188th Pa.; G. W. Garden, Capt, Co. I., 84th Pa.; G. W. Garden, Capt, Co. I., 84th Pa.; Hardin, Lieut, 6th Pa.; G. W. Garden, Capt, Co. I., 84th Pa.; G. W. Garden, Capt, Co. I., 84t

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SUBGEONS OF THE

The Commissioner of Pensions has just made the fellowing appointments of Examining Surgeons of the Pension Doctors Daniel Newcomb, Palestine, Ill.; Allen M. Pieros Peeria, Ill.; and John W. Foye, Boston, Mass.

The payment of pensions for North Carolina is now being made at Raleigh. SEQUESTRATED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The United States Marshal at New-Orleans advertises over \$400,000 worth of selzed liquors for sale; also, the steamer Evening Star, valued at about \$65,000, for amnggling MEETING IN PREDERICK CITY.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Frederick Co., Md., was held on Saturday evening at Fred erick City, under the anspices of the Soldiers' Loyal Legion Over 6,000 persons were present, including about 300 ladies Col. Stokes of Tennessee was the orator. He was escorted to and from his hotel by a procession headed by the ladies and band of music.

NEBRASKA LANDS.

At Brownsville, Nebraska, 27,244 acres of land were entered in June for actual settlement. SEIZURN FOR SMUGGLING

The schooner Tyrel, from Picton, C. W., has been seized at Oswego, N. Y., for attempting to amuggle two casks of highwines into that port, lashed to her center-board.

HOT WEATHER To-day has been another excessively warm one, the thermometer averaging 101° in the shade.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, July 14, 1966 BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

The joint resolution of the House respecting bounties to colored soldiers was taken up, and, on moston of Mr. Wilsox, was recommitted to the Military Committee. On motion of Mr. Wilsox, the bill to equalize bounties was made the special order for Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

made the special order for Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Ecmonds called up the House resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of two Senators and three Representatives on the subject of retremement, to at during the recess of Congress, and report by bell or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Shemman, the resolution was amended so as to apply to the military and naval, as well as the civil service of the Government.

Mr. Anthony moved to amend by inserting a provision that the Committee lequire into the expediency of so changing the method of appointments to qivil service, as to put them beyond